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The Labor News

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MAY, 1934

"The workers of this country have rights under the National Industrial Re- covery Act which cannot be taken from them, and nobody will be permitted to whittle them away."—President Frank- lin D. Roosevelt.

Gains for Humanity Under NRA

U. S. Chamber of Commerce President Says Abolition
of Child Labor and Sweat-Shop Big Factors in
Nation's Industrial Future

Economic skies around the world are clear-
ing, President Henry I. Harriman of the United
States Chamber of Commerce said in addressing
the annual convention of the organization, held
in Washington.

In the United States, Harriman said, child la-
bor has been abolished in many industries and the
sweat-shop is going. Ruthless exploitation of la-
bor and the equally heartless exploitation of the
investor are on the way out, he added.

"Economic horizons have indeed brightened.
The brightening has been around the world. It
has appeared in most of the foreign countries, with
decreases in unemployment, strengthening of basic
production, and quickening of markets," he said.

"There has also been a gain in other values
that it is impossible to estimate in dollars and
cents. Child labor has been abolished in many in-
dustries. The sweat-shop is going. The ruthless
exploitation of labor and the equally heartless ex-
ploitation of the investor, I trust, will never again
be a serious blot upon the record of American in-
dustry."

"Still more important has been the change in
the mental attitude of many business men who,
for the first time, have been called to sit across
the table from competitors, whom they have hith-
erto held in disgust, to work out a wise course of
action for the industry in which they are both en-
gaged. Men are beginning to discern the advan-
tage of playing the industrial game fairly and of
disqualifying the buccannery who resorts to busi-
ness piracy for his own selfish advantage. It is
indeed an enormous stride forward in the progress
of civilization."

To Uncover Jumbo Corporation Salaries

Refusal of Recalcitrant Officials to Disclose Yearly
Stipends Brings of "Whittling" an Income Tax
Fermata.

Some interesting news is coming out of Wash-
ington these days with regard to the salaries, bon-
uses and other forms of compensation which are
paid to the executives of large corporations in this
country.

The efforts of the Trade Commission having
been rejected by certain firms and individuals
against whom their inquiries were directed, Con-
gress has taken a direct hand in the matter. As a
result, some new facts are coming to light. Al-
ready, it is shown that salaries paid some execu-
tives of nationally known corporations range from
\$10,000 to more than a million a year.

The Senate Banking Committee, operating
under an appropriation of \$50,000, will proceed to
take ways and means for bringing to Washington
the executives and other high officials of those cor-
porations which have thus far failed, or specifically
refused, to give the desired information. Some 40
corporations are already listed as coming within
the class of recalcitrants who will be made to dis-
gorge their stuffed salary records before the com-
mittee. These last-ditch objectors contrast strong-
ly and unfavorably with the more than 900 other
corporations which have responded to the call for
information on official salaries, and which showed
more than 300 executives who received salaries as
stated above, in 1929, on the eve of the economic
collapse.

The large dissembling corporations, it will be
understood, are well supplied with high class and
adroit counsel, enabling them to put up a strong
defensive battle if the need should arise. Some of
the excuses for non-compliance with the request

for information are humorous, and others typical
of corporate-lawyer legal sophistry.

The General Electric Co. gave a partial re-
port only, claiming that publication was unjusti-
fied and would cause jealousy amongst its offi-
cials. The right of privacy was claimed by another
large concern. Still another large corporation de-
clined to respond on the significant ground that it
was "a holding company" and not engaged in in-
terstate commerce.

Other large concerns, such as General Avia-
tion Corporation, American Can Company, General
Motors Corporation and the Studebaker Cor-
poration, refused outright to comply, as requested,
on the ground that such a demand was unwarranted.

In view of the present income tax law, it
seems strange that these companies should wish
to shield their executives. Only on the ground
that some highly paid officials have not made pro-
per income tax returns is their refusal understand-
able. But Congress has unlimited power to com-
pel, and having begun the work of uncovering
Jumbo corporation salaries, will no doubt pursue
the inquiry to its logical end.

With a salary of \$75,000 for the President of
the United States, the propriety of a salary of
\$100,000 or \$1,000,000 or more, for a corporate
executive, may well be questioned.

Federal Control or Rail Chaos

Eastman Says Letting Down the Bars and Trusting
to Doctrine of Survival of the Fittest in Competition
Would be Demoralizing to Industry.

Federal Transportation Coordinator Joseph B.
Eastman issued a warning that unified Federal
regulation of all forms of transportation is the only
way to prevent destructive competition and "cha-
os."

In an address before the National Association
of Commercial Organization Secretaries, meeting
in Washington in connection with the United
States Chamber of Commerce convention, Mr.
Eastman said:

"The time has come to bring all the major
forms of transportation under even-handed Federal
regulation by a single body, the Interstate
Commerce Commission.

"Either this must be done or we must let
down the bars for the railroads and trust to the
doctrine of the survival of the fittest in a free-for-
all fight between the competing forms of trans-
portation.

"If I read history and past experience aright,
this could result only in many bankrupt and in-
sane properties, bad labor conditions, flagrant law-
lessness in rates with the benefit going to the big
shipper and the big community, and an uncertain-
ty and instability which would be demoralizing to
industry in general."

Sound Words From a Great Man

Secretary of State Cordell Hull Takes Whack at the
Politicians Who Would Retard Recovery for Political
Purposes Only.

Politicians of the large and small variety, who
hope to make capital out of mutual understandings
concerning the administration of the National In-
dustrial Recovery Act, were given a terrible shock
during the week in a speech delivered by Sec-
retary of State Cordell Hull at the annual luncheon
of the Associated Press, in New York City.

"We entreated no dictators; we made no se-
cret trades with private, self-interest groups—we
merely drew together the different and scattered
groups of Democracy with a common effort, openly
discussed, openly chosen," Secretary Hull said,
in defining the National Industrial Recovery Act
and what it promises to accomplish in the way of
putting the Nation back on its feet.

Directing his remarks at Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., although not naming him, the soft-spoken Sec-
retary of State expressed confidence in what he
termed "President Roosevelt's middle course between
extremes," stating that: "We do not desire pub-
lic recognition, but we should not permit irres-
ponsible legislation by small private groups in
their own selfish interests."

"It is never wise," he said, "especially in a
crisis, to hearken too much to the extreme reac-
tionary or the extreme radical, the extreme pessim-
ist or the extreme optimist, the extreme defec-
tivist or the extreme inflationist, the extreme
peaceful or the extreme militant."

"The main purpose of the Administration is
to care for the unemployed, not by merely grant-
ing them relief, but by a program calculated to
work fairness, equity and security to employers.
We want to eliminate and destroy the major evils,
abuses, manipulations and other unfair practices
in finance and commerce and industry detrimental
to legitimate business, labor and the general pub-
lic."

Secretary Hull expressed confidence that the
President's "middle course between extremes"
would result in recovery, restoration and rehabili-
tation, which would embrace the rights and lib-
erties of the individual and progressive improvement
of the social and material condition of the masses.

While clothed in conservative language, Sec-
retary Hull's address was apparently intended as
a drive against those who, by innuendo or other
means, are attempting to belittle the President and
Congress in their present efforts to establish con-
ditions that will warrant durable prosperity.

"Americans want recovery based on sound

The Modern Samson!

Drawn for LABOR by John M. Bear



Everybody has heard of the Biblical story of Samson, the great man of all time. Having had his eyes turned out and being led into the temple of the Philistines to make sport for them, he seized hold of the pillars of the building and shook down the temple upon their heads. All within the edifice perished, Samson as well. That is something like the story

which the profit-blinded and irration-
ally anxious labor agitator is at-
tempting to do today. Rather than
submit to the plan and equitable terms
of the code, which applies impartially
to all within a specified industry, he
would rule or ruin all. But this modern
industrial Samson will have the
penalty all to himself. The one who
will cut the temple of greed and al-
low him to suffer his own punishment.

politics and honest methods," he contended, "and
not by such artificial measures as brought the 1920
boom and the inevitable disaster of 1929 in its ter-
rible wake."

In explaining the "New Deal," he said: "We
are living in a new age with new conditions, call-
ing for new remedial methods, and we still have
men deeply imbued with the principles of free
government, of honor, and of love for humanity to
make wise and careful application of all remedial
policies and programs."

PROFITS AND WAR MAKING

Adoption by the Senate of the Nye-Vanden-
berg resolution for a sweeping investigation of the
activities of the munitions making interests should
do much to tear the veil of mystery from pro-
fits as a factor in the promotion of war.

The committee of seven which is to make the
investigation inquiry is charged with the duty of
investigating the extent to which munition makers
encourage war through propaganda, what their
profits are and whether it is desirable to set up a
Government monopoly to manufacture the weapons
of war. Broad powers have been given the
committee and in all likelihood will be able to
throw a bright light on the munitions interests and
their profits and activities.

If the committee can find out whether or not,
in Senator Vandenberg's words, we shall be per-
mitted "to live at peace among ourselves and with
our neighbors without artificial encouragement to
friction and misunderstanding, then to conflict and
then to disaster," it will have well spent the \$25-
000 placed at its disposal.

Let's Wreck N. R. A. Says G. O. P.

While Acknowledging Plan Ties Nation Out of De-
pression in One Year's Time, Leaders Say Business
Can Now Get Along Without Government.

Claiming that the national emergency is now
over and that business can henceforth take care
of itself, Representative Snell of New York, Re-
publican minority leader, calls upon the Adminis-
tration to repeal the emergency laws and disband
the administering bureaus.

However, with millions of unemployed, and
with so assurance that they can be absorbed back
into industry for some time to come, the period has
not arrived for turning the country back into the
same old system out of which grew the greatest
national debacle, economic and financial, that the
Nation has ever known.

Neither is it any tribute to Mr. Snell and his
party that this condition of wreck and ruin grew
up, and was the very fruit and offspring of their
own party. This is a matter of fact and record.

Where were the great captains of industry, the
financiers, bankers and great statesmen in the Re-
publican party, prior to 1933? In panic and help-
lessness, they appealed to President Roosevelt to
save them from the effects of their own blind folly.
Now, they would deny their past predicament and
assail the Government that saved them from utter
ruin.

If we take the record of the Nation when
President Roosevelt took office, a ghastly wreck,
and compare it with the present situation, the ob-

jectors will be self-silenced. The Constitution has
not been suspended, and never can be. It is still
the custodian of the rights of all citizens, great
and small. That fact alone belies the charge of
autocracy on the part of the discredited and dis-
comfited reactionaries and worshippers of the
Golden Calf.

Union Cooperation to Stabilize Industry

Employers Coming to Realize Importance of Dealing
Collectively With Unions

Until recently, the idea of settling wage scales
and other working conditions through conference
was mainly done for the purpose of avoiding in-
dustrial strife.

It's different now. Because of the deplorable
condition in which industry was left, following the
four years of business depression, employers in
quest of means for bringing about stabilization,
are thinking along different lines toward labor or-
ganizations than they formerly did, and in many
cases welcome ideas that will assist them in their
efforts to successfully conduct their businesses.

This was demonstrated during the week, when
in the announcement concerning the signing of a
compact between railway union executives and
managers, which restores 2 1/2 per cent of the for-
mer wages, and the entire to per cent within a
year, W. C. Thielhoff, chairman of the conference
committee, said the settlement was made in the
interest of stabilizing the railroad industry, and
also to aid in promoting the National Recovery
program.

This is a good sign, and is bound to have a
salutary effect on conferences in other industries
which suffered greatly from unfair competitive
methods.

NRA HAMPERING COOPERATIVES

Cooperatives in the United States are running
afoul of the codes. Groups of families who have
escaped the status of unemployment by joining to-
gether into a self-supporting society on the barter
basis have had some of their barter arrangements
curtailed by code authorities. Their system of pro-
duction and distribution doesn't conform to the
one approved by the Administration.

For instance, one colony has been cutting lum-
ber and trading it for wheat in an adjoining col-
ony. Code authority intervened. Why? Non-
observance of code hours, code wages, price-fixing,
price manipulation, cost accounting formula, and
so on. Unfair competition, it is held.

A conference of representatives of cooperative
and self-help groups has been unable to get any
definite assurances of help in solving their prob-
lems from any of the departments of government.
They have gone through the alphabet. They are
not regular business, so the RFC and the NRA
can't help them. They are not unemployed, and
they are not asking for relief as individuals, so
the relief organizations can't help them. They feel,
however, that they are doing a permanent service
for the unemployed of the country which the govern-
ment should recognize; consequently they are
planning to enlist the support of Congress. There
seems no reason why they should not have it.

MR. GERARD AND THE AMERICAN INVESTOR

LABOR, Official Newspaper
of the Railroad Brotherhood

James W. Gerard, former Ambassa-
dor to Germany and a lifetime speak-
er of high finance, came out with a
blast last week calling on American
investors to organize for "self-protec-
tion," and modestly insisting that
he would be willing to lead such an or-
ganization.

"American investors," he said, "are
treated contemptuously. They must
use their strength to protect them-
selves from financial ruin and from
ridiculous-minded politicians and
their associates."

That sounds impressive, but what
are the facts?
American investors are one of the
three groups which have been sys-
tematically skinned, gouged and "squeezed"
by American high finance. The other
two groups thus created are the work-
ers and consumers. Wherever high
finance has had its way, wages have
gone down, prices have gone up and
the small investor has been taken for
a ride that too often has ended in
bankruptcy court. Yet now, Mr. Ger-
ard proposes to organize one of the
plundered groups, probably to turn it
against the other two.

Of the millions of American invest-
ors mentioned by Gerard, nearly half
a million bought national utility stocks.
They were not hurt by "regulated in-
vestigation," they were robbed by some of
the "best brains" of the New York Fi-
nancial Exchange. The people who put their
savings in Cities Service got a share
and saw and it is less than 12 were
not hit by regulation of the Stock
Exchange; they were ruined because
stock deals were not decently regulated.

For every nickel lost through "regu-
lated" public utilities—indeed, any
money has been lost that way—a hun-
dred dollars have gone into the bot-
tomless pit of crooked speculation and
high-pressure salesmanship.

American investors should organize,
indeed. But the first purpose of their
union should be to secure laws and
enforcement of laws to protect invest-
ors from financial piracy. If this be
radicalism, let Mr. Gerard make the
most of it.

LABOR QUERIES

Questions and Answers on Labor
What It Has Done, Where It
Is Going, and How It Can Help
Its Aims and Program, Who's
Who in the Ranks of the Organi-
zations, etc., etc.

Q—In what city did the brewery
workers win their first big victory?
A—In New York, in 1846, when the
Brewery Workers' Union was organized
by an agreement which recognized
the union.

Q—Are all resolutions proposed at
conventions of the American Federation
of Labor passed upon by the dele-
gates?
A—Every resolution submitted is
referred to a committee, reported back
upon to the convention, and acted on.

Q—When was the Trades and Labor
Congress of Canada formed?
A—In 1874, when the Canadian La-
bor Union changed its name to the
Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Q—When was the International Union
of Elevator Constructors organized?
A—July 12, 1892, in New York City.

Q—The organization was called the Na-
tional Union of Elevator Construct-
ors of the United States. The name
change was later extended to Canada
and the name changed to International
Union of Elevator Constructors.

Q—Was there an organization of
blacksmiths before the Civil War?
A—Yes. An organization called the
G. O. P. of Blacksmiths and Black-
smiths was formed in Philadelphia in
1859 but it did not survive the war.

Q—What was the Federal Society of
Journeymen Cordwainers?
A—It was a union of shoemakers and
workers in the United States to obtain
recognition of their organization, organized
in Philadelphia in 1819.

Q—Is organization of persons supporting
proposed old age pension legislation?
A—Yes. The American Federation
of Labor has endorsed the Cap-
erton Bill.

Q—When were tailors first organ-
ized in the United States?
A—The organization of tailors be-
gan before the 19th century. Three
unions existed in 1846, one of which,
that in Boston, claimed a century of
continuous existence in 1846.

Q—What has the labor union organ-
ization been formed in at Onondaga, N. Y.
A—The Brotherhood of Railroad
Trainmen, organized September 23,
1858.

Q—What is the name of the official
journal of the International Photo-
engraving Union of North America?
A—The American Photo-Engraver.

Q—How many NRA codes have
been approved?
A—The latest report showed 847.

Q—Were women printers ever or-
ganized in a union of their own?
A—In 1870 the International Typo-
graphic Union, claiming a union of
women printers in New York City. The
union was not a success and in 1873
the women printers of New York City
were on equal terms with men.

Q—What union was organized, at
Pueblo, Colorado?
A—Brotherhood of Railway Carmen
of America.

Q—Where and when will the next
convention of the United Brotherhood
of Carpenters and Joiners of America
be held?
A—Minneapolis, Minn., beginning
next August 12.

Q—What was the first great indus-
trial union to establish a compulsory
system of labor laws?
A—Great Britain, which system was
set up in 1817.

WAGNER-CONNERY LABOR DISPUTES BILL DECLARED BEST FOR LABOR-INDUSTRY

Purpose is to Minimize Controversies Between Employers and Employees Through Adequate Machinery for Adjusting Disagreements in Their Initial Stages.

Individual Worker, Helpless Before Centralized Control of Industry, Requires Effective Labor Organization to Secure the Right of Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness, Held Fundamental by the Declaration of Independence.

"Washington, D. C., May 12 (AP)—Included in the chorus of denunciations which substantive employers and labor agitators have shot forth in opposition to the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes bill is the general condemnation of the 'purpose' of the measure.

They have not hesitated to state that the sole purpose of the bill is to utilize collective bargaining to minimize controversies between employers and employees and prevent to a large extent those conflicts which inevitably follow without adequate machinery to adjust economic disagreements in their initial stages.

Equality of Bargaining Power
Recognizing that collective bargaining is a force which is carried on between groups similarly endowed with bargaining power, the title of the bill declares its object is "to equalize bargaining power of employers and employees and to encourage the amicable settlement of disputes between employers and employees."

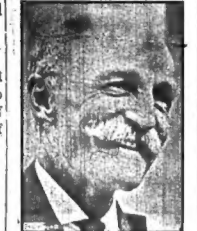
No argument is required to justify this object. But in order to put the measure on an incontrovertible basis the preamble tersely describes economic conditions and explains the imperative necessity of enacting into law the principles underlying the bill. To the helplessness of the unorganized workers and the urgent need for adequate collective bargaining machinery, the preamble makes the following statement:

"The tendency of modern economic life toward integration and centralized control has long since destroyed the balance of bargaining power between the individual employer and the individual employee, and has rendered the individual, unorganized worker helpless to exercise actual liberty of contract, to secure a just reward for his services, and to preserve a standard of living, with consequent detriment to the general welfare and the free flow of commerce."

"Adequate recognition of the right of employees to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing has been one of the issues of strikes, lockouts

Codes Unworkable Unless Representation Includes Workers

Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, has thrown down stern denunciations to the Republican party and at the same time calls for a broader and more liberal form of labor representation on the code boards of control. He addressed before the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor on Wednesday bristled with strong labor supporting arguments.



GOVERNOR GIFFORD PINCHOT

and similar manifestations of economic strife, obstructing commerce and imperiling the general welfare."

Barriers Must Be Removed
When the principle of collective bargaining is recognized as necessary to establish harmonious relations between those who own and control industry and those who do the most of the necessary work in production, it is national that recognized barriers to collective bargaining must be removed.

On this point, the preamble says: "It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to remove obstructions to the free flow of commerce, to encourage the establishment of uniform labor standards, and to provide for the general welfare, by removing the obstacles which prevent the organization of labor for the purpose of cooperation in maintaining its standardization of the bargaining power of employers and employees, and by providing agencies for the peaceful settlement of disputes."

The substance of this declaration is that collective bargaining is necessary to minimize economic strife, that the grouping of the workers in unions is essential in order that collective bargaining may function properly, and that, therefore, the institutions and practices which many employers use to prevent labor organization and cripple collective bargaining should be prohibited by statute law.

Subversive Employers
The prompt realization of the elements of justice enumerated in the preamble to the Wagner Labor Disputes bill is required in order that working men and women may secure the "liberty and pursuit of happiness" which the Declaration of Independence declares is the inalienable right of all persons. It is regrettable that employers having in the Wagner and Connery bills a means to prevent labor organization and to prevent the free flow of commerce, and then assail a measure whose sole purpose is to give the workers that economic liberty which can only come from equality in bargaining power.

HARRIMAN HOSIERY CO., OF TENNESSEE DIRECTED TO REFRAIN FROM USING NRA BLUE EAGLE IN ITS PLANT

Washington, D. C., May 12 (AP)—Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Act administrator, ordered the Blue Eagle taken from the Harriman Hosiery Co. Service Unit of the National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) on the grounds of Section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

In a telegram to the company announcing its decision, General Johnson said:

"The National Labor Board has made a recommendation that your Blue Eagle emblem be withdrawn from the premises of the plant and its conclusion that the Harriman Hosiery Co. has infringed the right of its employees to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, as recognized by Section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act, by entering into your plant and factory the definite intention not to make any agreement with the representatives of the employees."

"The Compliance Board has concurred in this recommendation. In accordance with these recommendations I hereby direct you to surrender all your Blue Eagle emblem and to refrain from advertising or in any other manner."

Following is the statement given out by General Johnson explaining the order:

"Findings of fact by the National Labor Board, following four months of effort by it and the Atlanta Regional Labor Board, to settle a strike in the company's mill were transmitted to the Administrator on March 15. Following reference of the case to National Compliance Director W. H. Davis, another attempt, in which the National Labor Board cooperated, to effect a settlement was undertaken.

"An agreement was drawn up, which the company's representatives submitted to the strikers. Parity between the company's spokesmen and the employees at Harriman resulted in rejection of the agreement by the latter because of specific guarantees of how and where the strike was to be reinstated was included.

"Thereafter, following new conferences and new efforts to induce a settlement, the company formally protested to the Administrator against the refusal of the strikers to accept the National Labor Board and the paragon of the National Compliance Director Davis, whose report, concurring in the National Labor Board's final recommendation was the basis of the Administrator's action today."

New York City, May 12 (AP)—Bernard S. Dunne, president of the Board of Aldermen, announced that company unionism made mandatory in all franchises owned by the city in the future.

As chairman of the franchise committee of the Board of Estimate, he made public a new "labor rights" section which is a part of the pending new franchise of the Avenue D and East Broadway Bldg Co.

After its incorporation in the Avenue D franchise bill, it was stated, will mean no "labor rights" into franchise for forty or more routes which will come up for action in the near future.

The new clause not only establishes the principle of labor rights but gives the Board and the Board of Estimate the right to intervene if it considers the conditions of wages, wages and working conditions unsatisfactory.

Edward Lavender, labor editor of the New York Evening Post, says "the city's new labor rights clause is unique among franchises issued in the past." He adds: "It follows the principles laid down in Section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act and elaborated in Senator Wagner's proposed industrial disputes bill."

The text of the clause as obtained from the division of franchises of the Board of Estimate declares:

"The company agrees to recognize the right of its employees to organize for the purpose of collective bargaining, and to recognize and deal with their duly chosen representatives at all times and for any purpose, whether or not such representatives are employees of the company."

The company agrees further not to discriminate against any of its employees by reason of their participation in the formation of or membership in or active or passive in any labor organization or association of employees, not to require any employee or any person seeking employment to join any company-controlled union or to refrain from joining, organizing, or assisting the labor organization of his own choosing, and not to permit the existence of any such company-controlled union or association, and to that end it agrees that it will not participate in, encourage or give financial support to the formation of any union or association of its employees, or participate in the management or control of any such union or association after its formation."

Should this paragraph be violated or the city's intervention on questions of hours and wages ignored, the clause provides that the entire franchise may be forfeited.

Conveniently Situated Opposite Edison Electric Co.

BOYLSTON WINE AND LIQUOR COMPANY

A Complete Stock of DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED Liquors, Wines and Cordials

AT REASONABLE PRICES (For Medicinal Uses Only)

WORKERS MUST ORGANIZE INTO BONA FIDE UNIONS TO SECURE ALL THEIR RIGHTS UNDER NAT'L RECOVERY ACT

The necessity of the workers organizing in strong bona fide unions to secure without question the right of collective bargaining guaranteed to them by the Labor section of the National Industrial Recovery Act is well illustrated by two recent decisions of the Federal Labor Policy Board.

Seventy employees of the Cal-Tex Industries, Inc., of Houston, Texas, filed a petition with the Board requesting that an election be held to choose representatives for collective bargaining.

An investigation by Ralph S. Myers of the U. S. Department of Labor indicated that a large number of the employees belonged to the local union of the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America. To put the facts on an incontrovertible basis, Mr. Myers, with the consent of both the company and the union, suggested in lieu of an election, the union's membership list be checked against the company's payroll. The check showed that 85 out of the 106 employees were union members and it was agreed to have the union as their collective bargaining agency.

On receiving Mr. Myers' report, the Labor Policy Board declared:

"On the basis of this report and in accordance with the decision approved by the Petroleum Administration, the Petroleum Labor Policy Board certifies that a majority in excess of 50 per cent of the employees of the Cal-Tex Refining Company at Colorado, Texas, have duly chosen as their authorized representatives for collective bargaining Local Union 230 of the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America as authorized by Section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act and Article II, Section 7, of the Code of Fair Competition for the Petroleum Industry."

In the case of the Searing Oil and Refining Company, Kansas, Ind., a check of the list of employees against the company's payroll showed that 216 out of 227 were on the payroll. Without the formality of an election, the Labor Policy Board thereupon declared that "a majority in excess of 50 per cent of the employees of the company had chosen the Local Union as their collective bargaining agency."

These two instances are striking proofs of the American Federation of Labor's persistent slogan, that only through strong unions can working men and women safeguard their rights guaranteed by the Recovery Act. In both cases it was the large percentage of the employees enrolled in the union which presented irrefutable evidence that the formality of an election was not necessary to determine whom the workers desired to represent them in negotiating agreements with the employers.

Unemployment Ins. Bill Has Green's Full Endorsement

Washington, D. C., May 12 (INS)—Society must adopt a public policy for insurance against suffering caused by unemployment. President William Green of the American Federation of Labor declared in urging enactment of the Wagner-Lewis unemployment insurance bill, which has been introduced in the House.

Green appeared before a House Ways and Means sub-committee headed by Representative Lewis of Maryland, who is co-author of the bill with Senator Wagner of New York.

The measure would levy a five percent excise tax on the pay roll of employers of ten or more persons against which they would be crediting what they paid out through the State unemployment insurance systems. It is hoped will be set up.

"To meet obligations to the workers attached to their pay rolls," President Green said, "industries should accumulate reserves to meet their payments to the unemployment system as wages are not provided from current income. Not only does this principle rest upon justice but it is essential for the maintenance of economic business structure of which any company is a part."

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Organized labor and its business friends are a little single within themselves. The union man, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, does not patronize and does not boost his business friends, and purchases the products of the manufacturers who are friendly to union labor. Thus the manufacturer and business man can employ union men, and this makes steadier employment for union labor. That is not a very difficult economic problem to understand, yet it seems impossible to make some people see that this economic principle is being lived, right at the present time. We frequently find business men tell us that union men do not stick together; they do not patronize or purchase the product of the business man who is friendly to union labor, and with our better knowledge of the facts we can only vehemently deny that any such condition exists. We know that, on the whole, the great, great majority of union men do purchase the products of the business man who is friendly to union labor. If the were not true, the small business would not be able to exist under present economic conditions. We know that one of the things most freely discussed among union workmen when they gather in groups is whether they are all wearing Union Label Hats, Shoes, Clothes, etc., so we insist and maintain that there is a larger percentage of members of union labor organizations who live up to their principles than any other similar group of human beings. With these thoughts in view, we are again urging our readers to patronize and boost and do everything possible to further the business of the business man and manufacturers whose advertising appears on our pages. Our advertisers are doing everything they possibly can to please Union Labor, and in appreciation for these efforts, The Labor News takes this means to urge its readers to double their efforts to help their business friends along. Patronize them yourselves! Insist that your wives and families do the same, and tell your friends about them. You, in turn, will be benefited, because they will throw work your way.

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